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tion of claims; also one each to the acquiring of a title before the patent and to the patent itself. The different kinds of claims, as lode claims, placer claims, lodes in placers, tunnel claims, mill sites and water right claims are systematically treated. Passing by some chapters on special themes we may note those on the rights of mine owners and of miners respectively, and the one on the application of equitable principles and remedies to mining operations. An appendix embraces the United States statutes relative to mineral deposits and the land office regulations. A very large number of cases are cited and briefly abstracted in illustration of the general treatment of the several themes. T. C. C.

The Science of Brickmaking: with some Account of the Structure and Physical Properties of Bricks. By GEORGE F. HARRIS, F.G.S. 160 pp. H. Greville Montgomery, London, 1897.

Professor Harris has presented in this little volume an admirable elementary treatise upon the science of brickmaking, which cannot fail to be of much value to the more intelligent class of brickmakers and clayworkers generally. The subject is logically and systematically discussed and is illustrated with a large number of local examples of brick-earths. The book contains much new information upon one of the most important economic subjects with which the geologist comes in touch. It is significant to see a man of Professor Harris' scientific attainments in the more theoretical and technical phases of geology turning his attention to so thoroughly practical a subject as that of brickmaking. Professor Harris rightly thinks that too many geologists do not sufficiently regard the economic aspects of their science, and he is preparing to present to the English-reading public still further contributions upon the practical side of geology.

The book opens with a discussion of the different types of brick-earths, which are classified as fluviatile, lacustrine and fluviatile, and marine. Following this are chapters devoted to the mineral constitution of brick-earths, and the behavior of the various minerals in the kiln. In this connection the author clearly points out that the chemical analysis does not always afford the needed information to the brickmaker, but that the physical constitution of the materials also has great influence in determining the value of the brick-earth.

The chemistry of brick-earths and the methods to be pursued in analyzing them are considered at much length. The micro-structure of bricks is presented in a manner to be of much aid to the practical brickmaker who is anxious to determine the texture of his product. The important question of the durability of bricks is also discussed. Among the tests which are mentioned by the author are the chemical composition of the brick, its absorptive capacity, its minute structure, its specific gravity, and its strength. Each of these subjects is discussed in some detail.

This information cannot but be highly beneficial to the brickmaker capable of appreciating the bearing which accurate scientific knowledge has upon his industry. Similar treatises to that of Professor Harris, with American illustrations, would be of much value to our own economic interests. The more our operators, whether in clay or other mineral products, come to realize their dependence upon scientific fact, and they will only realize it by the geologist interesting himself in their work, the better for the success of their endeavors, and the greater influence the scientific expert will have among practical men generally.

WM. B. CLARK.